

306-312

Moxentius doubled the height  
of the Aeneian Wall around Rome  
from 21 ft hi to 42 ft hi.

Constantius died in Britain.  
His son Constantine assumed the  
title of Caesar and took control of  
his father's provinces - Spain,  
Gaul & Britain.

He fought successfully against  
the BRUCTERI and FRANKS

## Council of Elvira

Spanish ecclesiastical synod  
Passed first formal legislation  
requiring clerical CELIBACY.  
Also enacted severe penalties for  
adultery and apostasy.

Maxentius was chosen  
emperor by the praetorians at Rome.  
His father Maximianus took  
himself out of retirement &  
assumed his former dignity.

## SEXTUS AURELIUS VICTOR

An African, wrote a history of the empire about the year 360. We possess his work only in a late epitome which is nevertheless, amid the general poverty of our sources, of considerable use.

306

1912 Dates J-BK

Britain was re-subdued.

306-321

306-312 ?

MAXENTIUS

He killed Flavius Valerius Severus  
in 307

Son of Maximian

Defeated by Constantine I in 312

25 July 306

Constantine I died of illness at  
Yank.



Constantine I died at York.

His soldiers proclaimed Constantine emperor.

In Italy MAXENTIUS supported by the Romans & his father resigned emperor MAXIMIAN, vied with SEVERUS and Galerius.

Constantine accepted the lesser title of Caesar from Galerius & stayed aloof while MAXENTIUS & MAXIMIAN

defeated Severus & Galerius

Constantine made an alliance with  
MAXIMIAN marrying MAXIMIAN'S  
daughter FAUSTA and recognizing  
MAXENTIUS (after a fashion)

When Maximian fell out with his  
son, Maximian fled to Constantine  
who received and sheltered him

25 July 306

When Constantine died at York on 25 July 306 (perhaps of leukemia), his army did not wait for instructions, but immediately proclaimed Constantine 'Augustus', and senior emperor in the west in succession to his father. Indeed, Constantine resolutely maintained that he had been appointed Augustus by Constantine in his deathbed. When Galerius received

messengers from Constantine, Galerius  
sent back a purple robe with official recognition  
of Constantine as Caesar, not Augustus. Meanwhile  
Severus II was raised to the rank of Augustus  
and senior emperor in the west.

C306 (father died)  
(r 310-337)

Duncan: Cal

Constantine, reigning 31<sup>st</sup> 306 years, worked  
tenderly to restoration and  
rejuvenate the empire, efforts  
that helped to fend off collapse in  
the West for another century  
and a half; and in the East  
for over a thousand years

306

On his father's death in 306 Constantine held only the western provinces of Britain, Spain, Gaul, and the Germans.

July/Aug  
306

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Constantine was acknowledged  
as Caesar

306-312

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Constantine was emperor of western  
romans



306-312

In his early years as emperor of West  
Constantine resided mainly at Trier.

The 'KAISERTHERMEN' or Imperial baths  
and a great basilica were built

Schism of MELETIAN  
Headed by MELETIUS, bishop of LYCOPOLIS  
in yr 306, the schismatic movement  
sought to supplant Peter, the  
bishop of Alexandria. Its followers,  
after the censuring of Meletius by  
the Council of Nicaea, turned  
to Arianism.

Constantius died.  
Maxentius proclaimed himself  
emperor.

Aug 306

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Severus II Accession to Augustus.

wife: name unknown.

child: Son Severus

306-337

born 274 died 337

CONSTANTINE The Great - Eldest son  
of AUGUSTUS Constantius I

Maxentius began and later Constantine finished an immense basilica that marked the climax of classical architecture in the West. His edifice covered area 330 by 250 ft. Its central hall, 114 by 82 ft was roofed by three cross vaults of concrete 120 ft high, partly supported by eight broad piers faced with fluted Corinthian columns 60 ft tall.

306-307

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Severus II was emperor

Constantine becomes a Caesar



The Gallic army, deeply loyal to the humane Constantine, came to love his handsome, brave, and energetic son; and when the father died at York (306) the troops acclaimed Constantine not merely as "Caesar" but as AUGUSTUS - emperor. He accepted the lesser role. Sabinius recognized this

Constantine fought successfully against  
the invading Franks, and fed the heads  
of the Salic Amphitheater with barbarian  
kings

The Praetorian Guard backed  
Maxentius as Emperor. Severus  
descended from Milan to attack  
him.

Maximian returned to the purple  
(at his son's request) and joined  
the campaign.

306-312

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Momentum was ampere

306AD

Emperor Constantius Chlorus  
died 306AD at York; succeeded  
by his son Constantine the Great  
(till 337AD)

Emperor Constantine  
died A.D. 306 appointed  
Constantine Emperor and  
Augustus

Licinius was next  
in rank  
Rome Maritimes fell at hands of Constantine

4 beds of Eot (MAXIMIN)  
survived a short time - was  
killed by viciniss (who was  
still some at that time)

Constantine I leaves for the west.  
Death of Constantius I Chlorus.

Constantine I hailed Augustus:  
recognized as Caesar by Galerius,  
as Augustus proclaimed Augustus  
in Rome.



C 306 AD

Council of ELVIRA in Spain. Celibacy  
of priests in the Western Church first  
appeared in Church law with the  
enactments of the Council of Elvira  
gradually it become part of the  
common law of the Church.

306 AD

GALERIUS, MAXIMINUS II, SEVERUS I  
were emperors

28 Oct 306

## Accession of Maximilian

Wife: Valeria Maximilla

Children: 2 Sons: Valerius Romulus

2nd son: name unknown

306-312

MAXENTIUS

d 312

MARCUS AURELIUS VALERIUS MAXENTIUS

Roman emperor (306-312)

Son of MAXIMIAN. After Diocletian and Maximian had retired, the successor of Maximian, CONSTANTIUS died. The Romans discontent with the shift of power away from Rome, supported MAXENTIUS, who claimed the throne. His father came out of retirement to help him

when Severus and Galeries came to force  
him to submission. severus was <sup>killed by</sup>  
compelled to surrender and Galeries <sup>MAXENTIUS</sup>  
had to withdraw from Italy, while  
a faccith seeker for power Constantine  
(Constantine I) was persuaded to  
recognize MAXENTIUS. MAXENTIUS and  
his father fell out, however, and Constantine  
turned against MAXENTIUS, whom he  
defeated (312) in the battle of the  
MILVIAN Bridge

306-337

Reigned

CONSTANTINE I may be regarded as the second founder of the empire. He successfully fought off his numerous opponents and, once in power, reorganized the entire system of local government (into prefectures, dioceses, and provinces). He legalized Christianity (and was himself converted on his death bed) thereby enlisting the church in service of the state. He moved the capital to

BYZANTINUM, which he had rebuilt and  
renamed Constantinople

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After 306 AD

Constantine the Great reunites  
the two empires under Rome  
and becomes sole emperor.



306-337

Constantine, the only one of 5 rival emperors who favored Christianity, forged to the front and after sharing the Empire for a few years with an Eastern rival, became sole emperor in 324 AD

306AD

No  
wives

The first local legislation on clerical celibacy was enacted by council held at Elvira, Spain; bishops, priests, deacons and other ministers were forbidden to have wives

Constantius I died  
Galerius and Severus were  
joint emperors.

Maxentius rebelled

28 Oct 306  
305

Maxentius, son of Maximian, also disappointed at being passed over, had taken up residence in a villa on the VIA LABICANA, 6 mi from Rome. Northern Italy had already lost its tax-free status under Diocletian.

Maxentius's opportunity came when Galerius foolishly decided to extend taxation to peninsular Italy and the city of Rome itself. With support of people and the

remnants of the praetorian guard, Maxentius  
was proclaimed emperor. at Rome 28 Oct 306

306

Death of Constantius. His son  
Constantine becomes Caesar.  
Severus becomes Western  
Augustus.

306-337 AD

CONSTANTINE

313 AD EDICT OF MILAN

325 AD COUNCIL OF NICAEA

330 AD FOUNDING OF CONSTANTINOPLE